

THE FRANKFORT COMMONWEALTH.

A. G. HODGES & CO.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

PROPRIETORS.

VOL. 18

THE SEMI-WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH
will be published every Tuesday and Friday, by
A. G. HODGES & CO.
at FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM, payable
in advance.

Our terms for advertising in the Semi-Weekly
Commonwealth, will be as liberal as in any of the
newspapers published in the west.

STATEMENT

OF THE

ST. LOUIS MUTUAL LIFE
INSURANCE COMPANY,

On the 1st day of January, 1853, made to the Auditor of the State of Kentucky, in compliance with an act, entitled "An act to regulate Agencies of Foreign Insurance Companies," approved 3d March, 1853.

First. The name of this Company is the "ST. LOUIS MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY," and is located in the city of St. Louis, county of St. Louis, State of Missouri.

Second. The amount of capital stock
is..... \$100,000 00
The amount of capital stock paid up
is..... 70,000 00

ASSETS.

Third, Loans secured by deed of
trust, first lien of record, on real
estate in the city and county of St.
Louis, per schedule..... 189,045 15
Stock Bonds, sixty days demand, so-
cured by deed of trust on real es-
tate..... 11,100 00

200,145 15

Loans on policies in force, bearing
six percent, interest..... 174,820 23

Loans on undivided personal secu-
rity, due within sixty days..... 9,425 69

Stock bonds subject to call at sixty
days notice, approved personal se-
curity..... 18,900 00

Premiums due on Policies in hands
of Agents and others awaiting re-
turns..... 17,855 40

Amounts due from Agents not in-
cluded in above..... 1,604 45

Cash on deposit in Banks and in
Office..... 5,998 46

Office furniture, iron safe, &c., (home
offices and agencies)..... 1,814 03

Missouri defense warrants..... 411 00

Revenue stamps..... 15 80

Total amount of all assets of the
Company, except future premiums
receivable..... \$ 430,990 36

LIABILITIES.

Dividends to be redeemed this year,
or adaled to policies..... 4,425 80

Present value of dividends to be re-
deemed in 1, 2, 3 and 4 years, or
adaled to policies..... 59,012 85

Unexpired interest on bonds and
notes due the Company to reduce
them to present value..... 40,412 85

Claims on two policies resisted by the
Company, because of violation and
forfeiture \$7,000

No other claims or liabilities, except
the liability on policies in force,
insuring in the aggregate \$3,557,
900 00

STATE OF MISSOURI,
CITY AND COUNTY OF ST. LOUIS.

Samuel Will, President, and William T. Sely,

Secretary of the St. Louis Mutual Life Insurance

Company, being severally sworn, deposed and say-

and each, for himself, say that the foregoing is a

full, true, and correct statement of the affairs of

the said Company—that the said Insurees Com-

pany is the bona fide owner of at least ONE HUN-

DRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS

of actual Capital invested as before stated,

of which the principal portion of that invested

in real estate security, is upon unincumbered

property in the city and county of St. Louis, worth

double the amount of said principal loans, and

that the above described investments, nor any

part thereof, are made for the benefit of any in-

dividual exercising authority in the management

of the said Company, nor for any other person or

persons whatever; and that they are the above

described officers of said St. Louis Mutual Life

Insurance Company.

(Signed) SAMUEL WILL, President.

(Signed) WM. T. SELBY, Secretary.

Subscribed and sworn to before me the undersigned
Recorder of Deeds for St. Louis county—In
testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and
affixed my official seal this sixth day of March,
Eighteen Hundred and Sixty-Five.

(Signed) A. C. BERNONDI, Recorder.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE,

FRANKFORT, May 21, 1853.

THIS IS TO CERTIFY THAT ALBERT G. Hodges, as Agent of the St. Louis Mutual Life Insurance Company, of St. Louis, Mo., at Frank-

fort, Franklin county, has filed in this office the statements and exhibits required by the provisions of an act, entitled "An act to regulate Agencies of Foreign Insurance Companies," ap-

proved March 3, 1853; and it having been shown to the satisfaction of the undersigned that said Company is possessed of an actual capital of at

least one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, as

required by said act, the said Albert G. Hodges, as Agent as aforesaid, is hereby licensed and per-

mitted to take risks and transact business of in-

surance at his office in Frankfort, for the term of

one year from the date hereof. But this license

may be revoked if it shall be made to appear to

the undersigned that since the filing of the state-

ments above referred to, the available capital of

said Company has been reduced below one hun-

drad and fifty thousand dollars.

In testimony whereof, I have set my hand the

day and year above written.

W. T. SAMUELS Auditor.

Risks taken and Policies issued prompt-

ly by A. G. HODGES, Agent.

Frankfort Ky., April 25, 1865—sw—329.

USE DAWES'
LIQUID BLUE,

The Cheapest and Best Article Used for

BLUING CLOTHES:

FOR SALE BY

DRUGGISTS & GROCERS.

July 14, 1865—329.

Fair Warning!

All persons owning or having dogs in their pos-
session are hereby notified to keep them confined
upon their premises for sixty days from this date
under penalty of twenty dollars fine and the loss
of the animal found running at large.

July 11—29. G. W. QWIN, Mayor.

MISCELLANY.

From the Atlantic Monthly for October.

SOONER OR LATER.

BY HARRIET E. PRESCOTT.

Sooner or later the storms shall beat
Over my slumber from head to feet;
Sooner or later the winds shall rave
In the long grass above my grave.

I shall not heed where I lie,
Nothing their sound shall signify,
Nothing the headstones fret of rain,
Nothing to me the dark day's pain.

Sooner or later the sun shall shine
With tender warmth on that mound of mine;
Sooner or later in summer air,
Clover and violet blossom there.

I shall not feel in that deep-laid rest,
The sheeted light fall over my breast,
Nor ever note in those hidden hours
The wind-blown breath of the tossing flowers.

Sooner or later the stainless snows
Shall add their bough to my mute repose;
Sooner or later shall slant and shift,
And hang my head with the dazzling drift.

Child though that frozen pall shall seem,
It's touch no colder can make the dream
That rocks not the sweet and sacred dread
Shreeding the city of the dead.

Sooner or later the bee shall come
And fill the noon with his golden hum;
Sooner or later on half-pau'd wing
The blue-bird's warble about me ring—

Ring and chirrup and whistle with glee,
Nothing his music means to me,
None of these beautiful things shall know
How soundly their lover sleeps below.

Sooner or later, far in the night,
The stars over me shall wing their flight;
Sooner or later my darkling dews
Catch the white spark in their silent ooze.

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From the Baltimore American
We are Going Home.

We have seen nothing more clearly indicating the pleasure with which some of the Southern people return to the Union than the short address of Mr. Reade, President of the North Carolina Convention, delivered on taking his seat to preside over that body. In the course of his remarks he uses the following language:

"Fellow-citizens, we are going home. Let painful reflections upon our late separation, and pleasant memories of our early union, quicken our footsteps toward the old mansion, that we may grasp hard again the hand of Friendship which stands at the door; and, sheltered by the old homestead, which was built upon a rock and has withstood the storm, enjoy together the long, bright future which awaits us."

This is uttered in the true spirit of brotherhood. It shows that the influence of early education has not been utterly destroyed by rebellion, but that there are those whose memories go back to earlier days, and who rejoice in the prospect of again claiming their rights of citizenship beneath the folds of the banner for which their fathers fought.

"We are going home," says Mr. Reade. To an American citizen, such an expression is full of meaning. It conveys an idea of all that is most cherished—of rest, of peace, of happiness. The word "home" symbolizes all these. It is the place we retire to when the struggles of the day are over, to find sympathy and love. That any one should use such an expression in regard to a re-establishment of political relations, shows how much bitterness and sorrow was entailed by separation, and how powerful are the emotions with which those who were unwillingly forced out of the Union are agitated at the prospect of claiming their old position in their own country.

It is, indeed, like an exile returning to the country of his birth and his affections. Those who were forced by circumstances to submit to the domination of the rebellion were indeed in worse than a foreign country, for they had not the privilege of being strangers. They were compelled in many cases to become citizens of a foreign Power and to take up arms for it. To such men it will indeed be a pleasure to unite with Mr. Reade in cherishing "pleasant memories of our early union," so as to "quicken their footsteps toward the old mansion."

It was a great and glorious mansion when they were in it, but it had a domestic institution which marred its economy and poisoned its peace. The family quarreled over this institution, and have now made up their minds to dispense with it. Let us hope that the bone of contention being removed, the Union of the future will be more harmonious than the Union of the past, so that all entitled to the protection of its laws may find it to be a home indeed.

In coming home the South is a great gainer. She gains in character and influence, in political power, and in all that contributes towards national greatness. Our resources are added to her own. The citizens of the South, who would have hampered themselves by political dogmas, which would have destroyed their political importance, and made them tributary to some powerful ally, are being restored to their old status as citizens of the United States of America, whose power has been demonstrated in crushing the rebellion, and as such citizens the world will accord to them, as to us, the position to which the manifestations of this power has elevated our Government. They will share with us in the additional lustre which has been shed upon our arms. The very bravery their misguided leaders displayed in the contest enlivens, as does that of our military chieftains, to the advantage of the whole country, as regards its military reputation. The world, which has gazed in wonder at the mighty armies and unparalleled energy of the conflict, which has seen hundreds of thousands of men marshalled in battle, and contended days and weeks together with doubtful advantage on either side and courage and endurance on both, cannot fail to respect a power which combines them both. When the day comes that calls our Southern friends to arms under the Old Flag, side by side with our own brave wearers of the blue, we are assured that all those who feel like Mr. Reade that they are coming "home," will help to add new lustre to the arms of their and our country.

THE OLD MAN ELOQUENT.
Mr. Nathaniel Boyden rose to reply. He is the chairman of the committee which reported the ordinance in question. He is one of the ablest lawyers in the State, and through this war has deaconed rebels and secession defiantly. In his door yard, at Salisbury, stands the office, still preserved, where Jackson studied law. The character of one will suggest the other. He rose with all the pent-up emotions which the tyranny of four years had caused, and every eye in the Convention was fixed on his. His spare figure, in professional attire, white hair, and keen eye, undimmed by age, would attract attention in the national Senate Chamber. His eyes were wet with tears, but his voice was steady, and sounded sharp and clear in the general hush.

President of the N. C. Convention.
The special correspondent of the New York Tribune says: Judge E. G. Reade of Person County, who has been elected President of the Convention has been elected, I am told, on account of his unexceptional record, as well as for his ability and general high character.

He is among the self-made men of the Convention. He was a tanner's boy; grew up a hard-working man, educated himself, studied law, became distinguished at the bar, and finally was elected to the Legislature, in which he served with distinction and ability. He was elected to Congress about the year 1854, from the Fifth District. He took no part in the opening of the rebellion, being at the time President of the Roxboro Bank, the only institution which took no Confederate stock.

He was finally appointed, in February, 1864, to fill an unexpired term of George Davis in the Confederate Senate, and served about a month, during which he distinguished himself in a speech defending North Carolina, and in favor of peace. He was appointed Judge of the Court of Oyer and Terminer, by Gov. Holden, in the Seventh Dis-

trict Circuit. His speech at the opening of the Convention is a true index to his strong loyal feeling. He was a Henry Clay Whig, and has always been a moderate and conservative man, and has been in favor of laws for the suppression of the traffic in liquor.

North Carolina Convention.

The following report of the Ordinance adopted by the Convention declaring the Ordinance of Secession null and void, and the incident connected with its introduction and discussion will be found very interesting. It is from the special correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazette:

"Fellow-citizens, we are going home. Let painful reflections upon our late separation, and pleasant memories of our early union, quicken our footsteps toward the old mansion, that we may grasp hard again the hand of Friendship which stands at the door; and, sheltered by the old homestead, which was built upon a rock and has withstood the storm, enjoy together the long, bright future which awaits us."

This is uttered in the true spirit of brotherhood. It shows that the influence of early education has not been utterly destroyed by rebellion, but that there are those whose memories go back to earlier days, and who rejoice in the prospect of again claiming their rights of citizenship beneath the folds of the banner for which their fathers fought.

"We are going home," says Mr. Reade. To an American citizen, such an expression is full of meaning. It conveys an idea of all that is most cherished—of rest, of peace, of happiness. The word "home" symbolizes all these. It is the place we retire to when the struggles of the day are over, to find sympathy and love. That any one should use such an expression in regard to a re-establishment of political relations, shows how much bitterness and sorrow was entailed by separation, and how powerful are the emotions with which those who were unwillingly forced out of the Union are agitated at the prospect of claiming their old position in their own country.

It is, indeed, like an exile returning to the country of his birth and his affections. Those who were forced by circumstances to submit to the domination of the rebellion were indeed in worse than a foreign country, for they had not the privilege of being strangers. They were compelled in many cases to become citizens of a foreign Power and to take up arms for it. To such men it will indeed be a pleasure to unite with Mr. Reade in cherishing "pleasant memories of our early union," so as to "quicken their footsteps toward the old mansion."

Nearly every member of the Convention is ready and willing to vote for the repeal of the ordinance of secession, but Mr. Boyden invited them to take a very cold bath, and a perceptible shiver ran over part of the members. A motion to suspend the rules to consider the question at once, called up Judge Mayne, who rose as if he were about to deliver a funeral discourse over a beloved friend. He considered the report as most important, as really involving all they had met for—*for this he was right*—and though all were ready to repeal the ordinance of secession, he thought some might want to "change the phraseology." He spoke much in the style of a boy condemned to take a large dose of oil, and asking his mother for a little sweetening to modify its nauseousness.

JUDGE MANLY AS PRINCIPAL NOTRNER.

This gentleman feels very bad over the late turn in Confederate affairs. He is not only the leader of the rebel element in the Convention, but he is also the chief mourner. He has many pall bearers to assist him as the dead body of secession is brought into the hall, and they all feel and look very solemn as the funeral exercises progress. When they are called upon to part with the body of the deceased, as they will be in a few days at most, the scene will doubtless be affecting.

The Judge obtained the floor, and stated that as he had intimated before that the phraseology of the ordinance of the committee did not suit him, it might be expected that he would propose a substitute, but that the one introduced by his friend came so near his views that he would be willing to compromise on that. The Judge is antiquated; he talks still of compromise. He declared himself as exceedingly anxious to restore the State to the Union but he wanted to make use of proper terms in doing it—terms that would not be harsh and unacceptable to many. He objected to the ordinance of the committee because it was unusual in its language, unnecessary, and extremely distasteful to the very venerable grave and distinguished body which passed the ordinance of secession. It was unusual, as it was always customary in setting aside the action of a former body, to repeat such action. It was unnecessary, because all could vote to repeat, whatever their private views were. The Convention of 1861 had passed the ordinance of secession when they saw it would lead to protracted, grievous and bloody war, and with this solemn fact before them, they had passed the act; and it was certainly eminently proper that, if possible, we should avoid all language discouraging to them.

THE OLD MAN ELOQUENT.
Mr. Nathaniel Boyden rose to reply. He is the chairman of the committee which reported the ordinance in question. He is one of the ablest lawyers in the State, and through this war has deaconed rebels and secession defiantly. In his door yard, at Salisbury, stands the office, still preserved, where Jackson studied law. The character of one will suggest the other. He rose with all the pent-up emotions which the tyranny of four years had caused, and every eye in the Convention was fixed on his. His spare figure, in professional attire, white hair, and keen eye, undimmed by age, would attract attention in the national Senate Chamber. His eyes were wet with tears, but his voice was steady, and sounded sharp and clear in the general hush.

GENERAL PILLOW.—According to the Nashville Union, General Pillow, since his pardon, has bidden a final farewell to slavery, and set about the work of retrieving his fortunes in a most sensible manner. He owns a large cotton plantation in Arkansas, which, since the emancipation proclamation, has remained uncultivated. He has resumed possession of it, and the Union says:

"He proposes, with the aid of Eastern capitalists, to rebuild the residences, gin-houses, barns, negro quarters, fences, &c., on his plantations, to restore it with agricultural implements, horses, cattle, hogs, &c., and to invite his former slaves to return and work for him, giving them good wages. In addition, he will give employment to such other freedmen as he may need. It is his intention to provide for his laborers liberally, furnishing them good quarters and food, schools for their children, and churches for all. He will go into this good work with all the energy of his nature—and there are few more enterprising and intelligent men in the country—and no effort will be spared to make it successful. His experiment is a very important one, and will be watched with unflagging interest North and South."

This excited great applause among officers present, and considerable on the floor of the House. The President called for order, as was proper, and some secession member volunteered his aid, which was in keeping with his principles. It was the object of the committee to maintain that the State had all the time been in the Union. The language had been denominated "unusual." Here the old man roused himself, and shaking his finger withered by age, he thrilled every loyal man, and made every rebel quail by his words. If the language was unusual, it was the action which called it out. It was unusual, so was this an unusual assembly, called together for an unusual pur-

pose. As to the language being discouraging, it becomes us now to end forever this heresy of secession, and those alone would deem the language discouraging who themselves were tainted with this heresy.

It was a scene such as political bodies seldom present; it was a speech such as all might wish to hear, but one that in the hurry of a daily report cannot be reproduced. Through the war a pure patriot, henceforth he will occupy a leading position in the State and before the country.

Important Order from Secretary Welles.

—**No More Contributions to be Levied on Workmen in the Navy Yards.**

TO COMMANDERS OF NAVY-YARDS.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Oct. 3.

SIR: The attention of the department has been called to an attempt recently made in Philadelphia to assess or tax, for party purposes, the workmen in the navy-yard. It is claimed by those who participated in these proceedings that the practice has prevailed, in former years, of levying contributions of this character on mechanics and laborers employed by the government. Such an abuse cannot be permitted, and it is the object of this communication to prohibit it wherever it may be practiced. From inquiries instituted by the department on the complaint of sundry workmen, who represented that a committee had undertaken, through the agency of the masters, to collect from each of the employees in their respective departments, a sum equal to one day's labor for party purposes, it has been ascertained that there had been received from the workmen, before these proceedings were arrested, the sum of \$1,052. This and all other attempts to exact money from laborers in the public service, either by compulsion or voluntary contributions, is in every point of view reprehensible, and is wholly and absolutely prohibited. What ever money may have been thus exacted, and is now in the hands of the masters, will be forthwith returned to the workmen from whom it was received and any master or other appointee of this department who may be guilty of a repetition of this offence, or who shall hereafter participate in levying contributions in the navy-yards from persons in the government service for party purposes, will incur the displeasure of the department, and render himself liable to removal. The organization of the yard must not be perverted to aid any party. Persons who desire to make voluntary party contributions can find opportunities to do so at war or other local political meetings, and on other occasions than during working hours. They are neither to be assisted nor opposed in this matter by government officials. The navy-yards must not be prostituted to any such purpose, nor will committee-men be permitted to resort thereto to make collections for any political party whatever. Working-men and others in the service of the government are expected and required to devote their time and energies, during working hours, and while in the yard, to the labor which they are employed to execute.

"Enough, no foreign foo could quail
Thy soul, till of itself it fell."

"It is impossible for any Southerner to trace the precise time when he was conquered. No Waterloo, no Pultwitz, marks his fall. No a few insignificant skirmishes, the convulsive and spasmodic efforts of a hopeless conflict, the last throes of a dying giant, and the light which had so long vacillated and flickered sank back into darkness, leaving the enemy himself in utter surprise at his easy victory."

"It is this almost gentle death which contributed so much to the prompt reconciliation between the two sections. The great and fierce conflicts at Sharpsburg, Gettysburg and Shiloh had long been forgotten, and the Southern warrior stood suddenly prepared for the worst, ready to die, but knowing his death would not save the cause. Then, when by an intelligent policy the great leader of this nation reopened to them the fold of the Union, they stepped in without regret, as well as without exultation of joy—they had long expected it."

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An Anecdote of Mr. Lincoln.—His Kindness to the Rebels.

In his speech, at the merchant's banquet to the odd fellows, in Baltimore, Mr. John W. Garrett, president of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, related the following incident:

By his request, I accompanied President Lincoln, immediately after the battle of Antietam, to the scene of that sanguinary conflict. After passing over the Baltimore and Ohio road from Washington to Harper's Ferry, I continued with him, by his desire, during the memorable period he spent with the officers and soldiers of the federal army, and among the hospitals and the wounded. It will be the duty of the commandants of the respective yards, and of all officers, to see that this order is obeyed.

Very Respectfully,
GIDEON WELLES,
Secretary of the Navy.

The Next Congress.

The Chicago Republican publishes a list of the names of the members of the next Congress. The Senate is represented by 28 Republicans and 11 Democrats, with one seat vacant in Iowa. Four Southern States have elected Union Senators, but whether they will be received or not is a question yet to be determined. In the House there exist three vacancies in the delegations of loyal States, one caused by the appointment of Mr. Gooch, of Massachusetts, to the office of Surveyor of the Port of Boston, one by the appointment of Mr. Webster, of Maryland, as Collector of Baltimore, and one by Mr. Garrett, president of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, related the following incident:

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A French Satirist Expelled from Belgium.

The expulsion of Professor Rogeard, author of "Propos de Labieus" and "Pauvre France," from Belgium, at the instigation of Louis Napoleon, is likely to lead to some political trouble. It will be remembered that, shortly after the appearance of Rogeard's first pamphlet, in which Napoleon's pretensions as a biographer of Julius Caesar, and his ambition to model the French on the basis of the Roman Empire, were mercilessly satirized, Rogeard was compelled to fly to Belgium to escape the wrath of the indignant Emperor. He was received with open arms by the liberals of Belgium, and a generous hospitality was extended to him. At Brussels he published the work entitled "Pauvre France," and the keen satire penetrated the Imperial armor and beat home to the heart. Napoleon, not liking such an enemy on the border, influenced the authorities of Brussels to order Professor Rogeard to leave the country. This he refused to do, and published a declaration in the newspapers, in which, after stating that he had defended liberty of conscience in France, Belgium, and elsewhere, and declaring his determination to do what he can and ought for the cause of liberty in all countries, he protested against the royal decree expelling him from Belgium, and announced his determination to await the employment of public force for its execution. In accordance with this, the order of expulsion was put in force, and M. Rogeard conducted by the police to the railway station, and sent on to Germany. This is regarded by the liberal Belgians as an encroachment on their liberties, and an explosion of popular indignation was expected at last accounts.

Lowell's 33 cotton mills employ 918 males and 1,650 females, and last year produced \$7,125,953 worth of fabrics, two calico and muslin drapery mills employed 188 males and 11 females, and turned out \$3,167,122 worth of fabrics; 15 woollen mills employed 699 males and 626 females, and turned out \$2,620,214 worth of fabrics; five carpet mills employed 322 males and 573 females, and turned out \$3,570,435 worth of carpeting.

Another of the 33 cotton mills employ 918 males and 1,650 females, and last year produced \$7,125,953 worth of fabrics, two calico and muslin drapery mills employed 188 males and 11 females, and turned out \$3,167,122 worth of fabrics; 15 woollen mills employed 699 males and 626 females, and turned out \$2,620,214 worth of fabrics; five carpet mills employed 322 males and 573 females, and turned out \$3,570,435 worth of carpeting.

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THE COMMONWEALTH.

FRANKFORT.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1865

Reading matter will be found on each page of our paper to-day.

Review of News.

Gen. Bragg has taken the oath of allegiance at New Orleans, and will apply for a pardon.

The majority of Gov. Stone, (Union,) of Iowa, will reach 16,000. The Legislature is overwhelmingly Union.

The net loss by the fire at Belfast, Maine, is set down at about \$200,000, the total value of property destroyed being \$250,000, on which there was only \$50,000 of insurance.

When the son of Fletcher Webster was buried the other day, his grandfather's coffin was again opened, and his remains found in a perfect state of preservation. There is a secret about it; but those features will never be seen again.

The great storm on the Gulf coast of Louisiana and Texas, resulted in large loss of life at Sabine Pass and other points. Nearly a hundred human beings were drowned, while one person lost 600 cattle.

All of the wood work in Ford's Theater, Washington, has been removed, and workmen have nearly completed three arch floors of brick masonry, and the basement also of brick. The building will be perfectly fire-proof, and a cast iron stairway will be erected from the first floor to the third floor in the southeast corner of the building.

A dispatch from Lancaster gives the following explanation of the accident on the Pennsylvania Central Railroad: The day express train going East on the Pennsylvania Railroad was within four miles of this city, an axle of the third passenger car broke, part of which struck the bottom of the car near the front end and tore out part of the bottom, precipitating the occupants of three seats on each side to the ground, where they were run over by the wheels of the rear trucks. Eight persons were killed outright, and another died some hours afterwards.

The following is a list of the killed by the accident: Mrs. Barr, wife of James P. Barr, of Pittsburgh; Sarah Willet, of New Cumberland, Pa.; Col. Butler and wife, of Lowistown, Pa.; W. H. Butler, clerk in the Surgeon General's office of Pennsylvania; Mrs. Uretta or Della, of Milwaukee; one lady unknown, and two girls, ten and eleven years old, unknown.

St. Louis is cleaning the streets for the cholera. The Council have enacted that every house or property holder shall cause the sidewalk and gutter in front of his premises to be thoroughly cleaned on Wednesday and Saturday of each week, under penalty for non-performance; and it is now required of the Street Commissioner to follow suit in looking after the streets.

Democratic Profession and Practice.

The antagonism existing between profession and practice on the part of the Democracy of the country amounts in reality to a complete divorce. It reveals too their utter want of principle. Where a principle lies at the foundation of profession, practice is certain to be conformable with it. Now the Democracy claim to be, *par excellence*, the champions of the Constitution and the Union. To hear them talk one would suppose that they lived on nothing but the Constitution—that they eat it for breakfast, drank it for dinner, and digested it for supper. "Constitutional" and "Unconstitutional" are words always upon their lips—especially when condemning anything that leans towards loyalty or patriotism.

But when the Constitution opposes a favorite design, or a cherished intention, do they abide by it? Nay, verily. We think we hear a Democrat, Conservative, stay-at-home rebel—synonymous terms—answering "You are a fool; you should have known they don't, without asking it." The principle of the modern bogus Democracy, alias Conservative, alias Pro-slavery, aces-los-Unionist, is, "Will it pay?" "Will it hoist us into office?" Anything that works against this is un-Democratic, and, on principle, they are opposed to it.

For instance; the Constitution says that the laws enacted by Congress shall be the "supreme law of the land," and that as such they shall be obeyed. Yet nullification, where a law does not suit the will of a State, or secession, because of the distastefulness of an enacted law—which is nothing but wholesale nullification—are claimed as rights by the Democracy. Repudiation of the National Debt, and the taxing of United States Bonds, in spite of the law of Congress, are now earnestly urged.

In addition to this, the law of the late Congress disfranchising deserters from the national army is openly condemned and nullification or resistance counseled. This class, coming mostly from the Democracy, of course must be defended by their friends and accessories in Pennsylvania, during the late canvass, the "Copperheads" publicly threatened a defiance of this act of Congress. One of their Philadelphia organs announced that measures had been taken to prosecute any election officer who should refuse to receive a deserter's vote—precisely as the law-abiding Conservatives of Kentucky counseled home-trusters to vote despite the Expatriation act. And if the Federal Courts should prosecute judges who received the votes of deserters, and deserters who voted, the Democracy would roll heavenward in virtuous and horrified condemnation of Federal despotism. Yet these are the conservators of the Constitution, the Union and the laws.

To gain one class of votes they are very fond in their loyal professions—to gain another they trample the Constitution under foot and defy all law. With them profession and practice have no connection, save when it may suit their pleasure. Truly a virtuous party.

Repudiation.

The late candidate of the Democracy of Ohio for Governor of that State, in one of his electioneering speeches, delivered himself of the following:

"So, too, with the bondholder. Our country was in a death-struggle. She required money. Without money the Government must perish and the Union be destroyed. The money-lender came and said, 'Uncle Sam, I see that you will dislodge me from my money; but, Uncle, I won't let you have the money unless for every \$50 in gold that I lend you you will give me your hand for \$100, and agree to pay me 7 per cent. interest on the whole amount in gold.' And that is not all, Uncle, but you must agree that your children shall pay my taxes and my children's taxes forever.' Well, Uncle Sam, rather than die, makes the contract. Think you, citizens, that such a contract should bind Uncle Sam's children? I think not, and it will be well for you to remember, citizens, that Uncle Sam's boys are all voters."

From many signs and utterances of the Democracy of the Union, the repudiation of the National Debt is becoming with them a favorite idea. This is not astonishing in the least. That which is their main characteristic—is war—opposition to the war on the part of the Union and, of course, to every measure taken for its success. Add to this their low pondering to the lowest passions of the people, and their advocacy of repudiation is explained. Yet to press this they must resort to misrepresentation and false statements, such as abound in the above quotation from Mr. Morgan's speech.

In the first place the money-lender did not come to Uncle Sam to force him to an unfair contract in his great need; but Uncle Sam merely whispered his wants and a patriotic people poured out their treasure free by to supply them.

In the second place, gold was not demanded for the bonds. The much abused and worthless greenbacks, the unconstitutional legal tender,—to use Democratic parlance—was given in exchange, dollar for dollar, for those bonds.

In the third place, the contract was not made with professional money-lenders at all.

New York, Oct. 15.—The Herald's special states that a telegram was received at the Interior Department to-day from Gen. Pope. It contains intelligence from Central City under date of Sept. 27th. General Conner had surprised the Indians under a medicine man, on Tongue river, killing 50 and capturing all their winter stores and 600 horses. On the 1st ult., Col. Cole, commanding, had met the Sioux and Cheyennes and after six days' fighting had killed and wounded 200 of the Indians, and scattered them beyond recovery, with a loss of stores, camp equipage and several of their chiefs. Our loss had not been more than 50 killed and wounded, including one officer.

Eight million six hundred acres of coal fields, which make an extensive surface near Pittsburgh, says the New York Tribune, at an average depth of eight feet, and are estimated to contain 53,516,430,000 tons of coal, which at \$2 per ton, would be worth \$107,032,860,000, or four thousand millions of national debt paid twenty-seven times, or a thousand years' gold and silver product of California and Nevada, supposing their yield to be one hundred millions every year. This is plausibly quoted as a fact in itself of great encouragement. Add to the sum given, gold, silver, iron, copper, lead, petroleum, &c., by the same process of education, and it would be vain to calculate the result. In the same way our grain resources or manufactures would outvalue, in the long run, the largest product of gold or silver. These are our resources, but they are still only resources proportionately as they were a hundred years ago. What is done (comprehending what is invented) is our grand wealth; so that our first desideratum is labor, and not the coal mines. It is this we need to make what we have apparent. We may work our mines, and pay our debt in the same way—by a wise economy of finance tending to make bread and butter cheap, and to invite population. It would be the height of absurdity to lay back on our dumb resources. Our business is to work all our mines and pay all our debt as soon as possible. Our mine is human labor.

Such are some of the misrepresentations made use of to prejudice the people—non-holders—against the National Debt, and to pave the way for the open advocacy of its repudiation. In his closing question and assertion, Mr. Morgan declares himself for this dishonest, dishonorable, infamous scheme. And he but speaks for the Democracy at large.

Grand Lodge of Kentucky.

The Grand Lodge of Kentucky on the 18th of October elected the following Officers for the ensuing year, viz:

M. J. Williams, of Napoleon, G. M.
J. T. Martin, of Cynthiana, D. G. M.
Chas. Eginton, of Winchester, G. S. W.
E. S. Fitch, of Flemingsburg, G. J. W.
A. G. Hodges, of Frankfort, G. Treas.
J. M. S. McCorkle, of Greensburg, G. S.
H. A. Hunter, of Louisville, G. C.
R. C. Matthews, of Louisville, G. T.

The Grand Council R. S. M.

The Grand Council of Royal and Select Masters elected the following Officers, on the 16th for the ensuing year, viz:

P. Swigert, of Frankfort, G. P.
Thos. Todd, of Shelby, D. G. P.
L. D. Coringer, of Covington, G. P. I.
T. C. Lockerman, of Louisville, G. P. C.
W.
A. G. Hodges, of Frankfort, G. Sec.
H. Hudson, of Louisville, G. Treas.
R. G. Hardin, of Hardinsburg, G. C.
Camp East, G. C. G.
Dr. Coleman Matthews, of Louisville, G. T.

Grand Chapter.

At a meeting of the Grand Chapter, held in the city of Louisville on the evening of the 16th inst., the following Officers were elected to serve for the ensuing year:

Henry Hudson, of Louisville, G. H. P.
Rev. P. H. Jeffries, of Newport, D. G. H. P.

J. H. Branham, of Owingsboro, G. K.

H. Bassett, of Maysville, G. S.

P. Swigert, of Frankfort, G. Sec.

A. G. Hodges, of Frankfort, G. Treas.

Rev. R. G. Gardner, of Hardinsburg, G. C.

John T. Fleming, of Flemingsburg, G. C.

E. B. Jones, of Padueah, G. R. A. C.

R. C. Matthews, of Louisville, G. S. and

Grand Council of High Priests.

The Grand Council of High Priests elected the following officers:

Saintel Reed, G. P.
Thomas Todd, G. V. P.
R. G. Gardner, G. C.
J. T. Fleming, Treas.
W. C. Munger, Sec.

H. Bostwick, G. M. C.

W. E. Robinson, G. C.

J. H. Branham, G. H.

L. D. Croninger, G. S.

We learn that the Georgetown Amateur Band has engaged the services of Prof. D. W. Haley, of our city as a tutor. We congratulate our friends in Georgetown on obtaining the services of Lt. Haley, as he is an splendid Band teacher; but we would rather have him at home, as our city might have a good Band, and Haley is the man to conduct one.

JEFF. DAVIS' TREASURE.—The Washington Star says that the treasure captured among Jeff. Davis' effects by Major General Wilson's forces in Georgia, and brought here by Major Twombly, of the Redemption Bureau of the treasury, has been counted at the cashier's room of the treasury. It amounts to \$7,878 in gold, mostly old coins,

silver, \$8,22 in silver, one hundred and forty six pieces of foreign coin (gold and silver), value not yet estimated, and fifty-six bricks of silver, weighing over five pounds each, estimated value \$100 each—the value of the whole being somewhat over \$100,000. Some of this money and bullion is claimed by the Bank of Virginia, the Exchange Bank of Virginia, and the Farmers Bank of Virginia, as being a portion of their funds, carried off at the time of the evacuation of Richmond. No decision has yet been made by the department on the claims.

Gen. Conner's Expedition.

New York, Oct. 15.—The Herald's special states that a telegram was received at the Interior Department to-day from Gen. Pope. It contains intelligence from Central City under date of Sept. 27th. General Conner had surprised the Indians under a medicine man, on Tongue river, killing 50 and capturing all their winter stores and 600 horses. On the 1st ult., Col. Cole, commanding, had met the Sioux and Cheyennes and after six days' fighting had killed and wounded 200 of the Indians, and scattered them beyond recovery, with a loss of stores, camp equipage and several of their chiefs. Our loss had not been more than 50 killed and wounded, including one officer.

To raise a fund to carry out the design, I propose to ask the loyal people every where in the land to help us. We intend building a stone wall four and a half feet high enclosing sixteen acres, and to erect a monument suitable to this sacred place. Your State was nobly represented in the battles of this department, and many of your gallant men died here that our country might live.

To raise a fund of at least \$6,000 we will do the apportionment of your State to be \$400—a little more than one dollar per man we will disinter and bury in the Cemetery.

You will no doubt be surprised at the small amount, until I inform you that the principle part of the work is done by colored troops. A notice favorable to the design accompanying this letter will do much to interest the people, and we also desire that the Press generally take up the subject and bring it prominently before the people. I am quite sure that all that is necessary is to let the loyal men and women know that such a good and just work is being done, and they, true to the spirit they have from first to last manifested during the glorious struggle of the past four years, will do all we ask in the matter. We will when all shall have been gathered to this spot, have the remains of more than 7,000 brave.

The Cemetery is beautifully located near the renowned "Stone River," and three miles from the city of Murfreesboro'—one side being bounded by the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad, in full view of the tens of thousands that will in all time pass on this line of travel. Here, too, the contest raged the fiercest during the entire battle, and surely the blood spilled on this consecrated spot will make it a fit place for its heroes to rest. I am happy to inform the public that Maj. Gen. G. H. Thomas, the gallant commander of the Mil. Div. of Tenn., is heart and soul engaged in making this cemetery in every way worthy for its noble occupants. And that when visited by friends of the fallen brave they may see that the country for which they have made so great a sacrifice does not forget to honor their loved ones in death.

And in conclusion let me appeal through you to the noble spirit that cheered the brave soldiers in the terrible conflict—that made their shouts to ring louder in the bloody charge, and caused them to smile in the embrace of death, knowing that their blood would save the country—and ask, will the people not with the same devotedness lend a helping hand to adorn the last resting place of men whose names and deeds will be sung as long as human voices join in melody or our "Starry Banner" floats in the breeze of Heaven.

When this fund is raised I suggest that it be subject to the order of Bret. Maj. Gen. R. W. Johnson, Commanding the Mid. Dist. of Tenn., who is doing all in his power to encourage the noble work.

Sincerely yours,

W. M. EARNSHAW,
Chaplain U. S. A. and Capt. Soldiers' National Cemetery.

—Mexico—says the distinguished South Carolinian, Waddy Thompson, in his "Recollections of Mexico,"—"it was colonized just one hundred years before Massachusetts. Her first settlers were the noble spirits of Spain in her Augustian age, the epoch of Cervantes, Cortes, Pizarro, Columbus, Gonvalvo de Cordova, Cardinal Ximenes, and the great and good Isabella. Massachusetts was settled by the poor Pilgrims of Plymouth, who carried with them nothing but their own hardy virtues and indomitable energy. Mexico, with a rich soil and a climate adapted to the production of everything which grows out of the earth, and possessing every material used by man—Massachusetts, with a sterile soil, an ungenial climate, and no single article for exportation but ice and rock! How have these blessings, profusely given by Providence, been improved on the one hand, and obstacles overcome on the other? What is

Soldiers' National Cemetery.

The following communication will be found of much interest by our readers. We earnestly commend it to their attention. The appeal made will surely not be in vain. Kentucky has followed her brave boys who went forth to battle for their country, the old Union, with hearts of sympathy, and their course and deeds have been viewed with pride by the many thousands who have still remained true to the honor of their State and to the country of their fathers. Those who have gallantly fallen in the contest are held dear in memory's shrine and all will delight to do them honor by giving to their remains a beautiful and permanent resting place. The spot chosen for their interment on the Stone River battle field, is a place of beauty and will be secured as the "Soldiers' National Cemetery."

The amount asked from Kentucky to secure this is very small and we feel assured it will be cheerfully and promptly paid. To subscribe to it will be a work of love—a State's grateful tribute to her honored dead:

MURFREESBORO' TENN.,

October 2, 1865.

Editor of the Frankfort Commonwealth: Permit me to address you a few lines on the subject of the "Soldiers National Cemetery," on Stone River battle field. We are earnestly and constantly engaged in arranging one of the most beautiful spots on this continent for the reception of the gallant men who fell in that memorable struggle, and other battles in this part of Tennessee. Together with all who died in Hospitals at this post during the war. And knowing the deep interest you have always taken in the welfare of our brave defenders, I feel no hesitancy in asking your influence in favor of a plan suggested by many officers and men who are serving or have served in the army.

There's democracy for you, "pure and simple."

Court of Appeals.

The Court of Appeals adjourned on the 6th inst. The next regular term will commence on Monday, the 4th of December.

The attention of all interested is called to the following:

RULES ADOPTED OCTOBER 9, 1863

It is ordered that the following rules of practice in this Court shall be observed during and after its next term:

I. During a term at which a case is decided, a petition for a rehearing may be filed within fifteen judicial days, not including days of recess, from the time of the decision, and not afterward; and during such term, the decisions shall be final, and the mandate shall issue after the expiration of that period, and not before, unless in delay cases, or cases involving no difficult question of law or fact, the Court shall otherwise specially direct.

2. Where a case is decided within fifteen judicial days, not including days of recess, before the expiration of the term, a petition for a rehearing, with an indorsement thereon from one of the Appellate Judges ordering it to be filed, and that the decision or mandate therein mentioned shall be suspended until the tenth day of the next term, may be filed within fifteen days after the adjournment of the Court, and not afterward, nor otherwise. If a petition shall be thus indorsed and filed, the mandate shall be suspended till the tenth day of the next term; otherwise, the decision shall become final, and the mandate shall issue, after the expiration of fifteen days succeeding the adjournment of the Court, and not before.

3. Where a case is decided within fifteen judicial days, not including days of recess, before the expiration of the term, a petition for a rehearing, with an indorsement thereon from one of the Appellate Judges ordering it to be filed, and that the decision or mandate therein mentioned shall be suspended until the tenth day of the next term, may be filed within fifteen days after the adjournment of the Court, and not afterward, nor otherwise. If a petition shall be thus indorsed and filed, the mandate shall be suspended till the tenth day of the next term; otherwise, the decision shall become final, and the mandate shall issue, after the expiration of fifteen days succeeding the adjournment of the Court, and not before.

AGRICULTURAL

The Art of Pruning.

grafting, budding, pruning are all arts that must be acquired like any other art or work of skill. A pruner must understand why he prunes, and never cut a limb, without being fully aware of the effect. Yet pruning is mostly done at random—a limb here and a limb there is cut away, the top lessened and that is all. The fruitfulness of the tree is not improved, and it looks as a systematic work, such as nature builds, most decidedly injured. It is idle for any man of common sense to employ an itinerant pruner. They are often ignorant of the first principles of the art, and generally do more harm than good. If you doubt it, ask the question of one when he is to cut off a limb: "What for?" If he can answer that to your satisfaction, he possibly understands his business, provided you can answer the question yourself. Never cut away a limb without first asking and answering that question—what for?

If you understand the art you may have trees of any desired form, and always of handsome shape. The right time to prune is in the growing season the time when wounds heal the most readily. The time to begin is the first year's growth in the nursery; not to trim up sprouts to grow whip-stalked, but to shape the tree just as nature intended the particular species to grow. It is an apple tree, a sharp bough with a round, symmetrical head; if a pear tree, a somewhat longer bough, with a top shaped like a well-formed slim hay-stack. As a general rule in pruning, study symmetry; it is the first law of beauty; if you cannot see it otherwise, try it upon yourself, lop off a right ear, or a left eye, a right hand, and so on, just as some pruners do the symmetrical beauties of a tree. In pruning all sorts of fruit trees, keep "What for?" constantly before your eyes.

There is a tendency to over-prune among all amateur fruit growers, and more particularly among all who are just beginning to grow shrubs and trees. There is no practice that needs reform more than this one. There is no quicker way of spoiling such trees than this injudicious over-pruning. There is not one forest tree in ten that will bear the eternal clipping to which some are subjected. Autumn seems to be the most favorite time for this sort of vandalism. There is nothing like the lop-and-suck system, and above all, for all sorts of evergreen trees. With very little assistance, nature will do all the pruning that is required. Of evergreens, do not cut away the lower limbs till you make your tree like a big broom with the handle stuck in the ground. In all pruning of fruit or ornamental trees, or shrubs or vines, do not make a cut till you think what for, with what object, and what will be the effect. This is always necessary to prevent over-pruning.

Never prune an apple tree in the months of March, April or May. All the borers in the world do not commit half the havoc in our orchards that the pruning knife and saw do, applied at the wrong season of the year.

I am an advocate for pruning young trees in summer with the thumb and finger, or a pocket knife, so constantly and regularly that they will not need the saw. If that must be applied let it be in midsummer. With me that course is the most successful.—From *Solon Robinson's New Book*.

Migration of Seed.

The lonely island of St. Helena, for example, at the time of its discovery in 1501, produced about sixty vegetable species. Its flora now comprises seven hundred and fifty species. The faculty of spontaneous reproduction supposed a greater power of accommodation than we find in most domesticated plants. Although every wild species affects a habitat of a peculiar character, it will grow under conditions extremely unlike those of its birthplace. The seven hundred new species which have found their way to St. Helena within three centuries and a half, were probably not in very large proportion designedly introduced there in human art. As a general rule, it may be assumed that man has intentionally transferred fewer plants than he has accidentally into countries foreign to them. Tares follow the wheat.

The weeds that grow among the cereal grain, and form the pest of the kitchen garden, are the same in America as in Europe. Some years ago, the author made a collection of weeds in the wheat fields of Upper Egypt, and another in the gardens on the Bosphorus. Nearly all the plants were identical with those that grow under the same conditions in New England. The change from one locality to another is effected by a thousand casual circumstances. The upsetting of the wagon of an emigrant in his journey across the Western plain may scatter upon the ground the seeds he designed for his garden. The herbs which will so important a place in the rustic materia medica of the Eastern States, spring up along the prairie paths just opened by the caravan of the settler.

Washington Territory.

In a letter to the Springfield Republican Mr. Bowles speaks of Washington Territory as follows:

It is not a little singular that only our forty-odd State should bear the name of Washington? That it was left to this day and to this cornermost territory to enroll his name among the stars of the republic's banner? Washington Territory is the upper half of old Oregon, divided by the Columbia river and the forties parallel for the southern boundary, and extending up to the forty-ninth, to which, under the reaction from the uniuersal Polk's "fifty-four forty or eight" pretensions, our northern line was ignorantly limited.

Its population is small, less than twenty thousand, and not likely to grow fast, or make it a State for some years to come, unless the chance, not probable, of rich gold and silver mines within its limits should flood it with rapid immigration. But it holds sure wealth and a large future through its certain immittable forests and its probable immense coal deposits. Of all its surface, west of the Colorado or Nevada mountains, not more than one-eighth is prairie or open land; the rest is covered by a growth of timber, such as, alike in density and in size, no other like space on the earth's surface can boast of. Beyond the mountains to the east, the country partakes of the same characteristics as that below it, hilly, barren, unfruitful, whose chief promises and possibilities are in the cattle and sheep line. Its arable land this side of the mountains, where the forests are cleared or interrupted, is less fertile than that of Oregon and California; but it suffices for its present population, and even admits of considerable exports of grain and meat for the mining populations in British Columbia, and will grow in extent and productivity probably as fast as the necessities of the Territory require.

During the month of September, four hundred and fifty post offices were re-opened in the South, and service ordered on fifty post-routes. This number would have been largely increased, but the Department has found a good deal of difficulty in finding persons to act as postmasters who can take the required oath of allegiance to the United States. This oath requires them to declare that they have never participated in, nor sympathized with the rebellion.

Lieut. Cushing who destroyed the Albemarle, will get \$30,000 as his share of the prize money out of that transaction.

Fall Plowing.

Land is plowed for the purpose of loosening and pulverizing the soil, and exposing it to the action of air and water, and the various acids found in them, that its organic elements may be properly decomposed and its inorganic elements converted into food for plants. Frost is a most valuable and potent agent in effecting this work—an agent which the thoughtful farmer will not be slow in calling to his aid. If land is plowed in the fall, these natural agents, air, water and frost, will be silently at work all winter, enriching the soil and mellowing it better than it could be done by any work of man. It is claimed by many that sandy soils do not receive so much benefit as injury from fall plowing, as it is believed that by exposure to wind and rain, the light, soluble manures are exhausted, or washed out, and they receive little compensation for this waste in any fertility they derive from the atmosphere, and the action of frost, in return.

With clay soils, however, this objection does not apply. There is a strong attraction existing between the clay and those gasses that are furnished by the atmosphere, snows, rains and dews. The clay, being thrown up and coming in contact with the ammonium and carbuncle and nitric acids, which in the air, seize upon them, and holds them for the future use of crops, while the great affinity of the ammonia and acids for manures effectively prevents the waste of such as are in the soil.

The furrows should be turned so that each lays on the preceding one, and should lie at an angle of forty-five degrees. For this purpose, the depth of the furrows should be two-thirds its width; thus a furrow six inches deep should be nine inches wide. This proportion will allow the furrows to lie regularly and evenly and in the proper position for the drainage of the soil, the free circulation of air and the most efficient action of frosts, which in this way, have access to every side of them.

Clay soils, unless well drained, are so wet that they cannot be well and profitably worked early in the spring. By fall plowing, this evil is remedied to a great extent, especially if the furrows are laid as above recommended, for the open spaces between the bottoms of the furrows act as drains to carry off the superabundant moisture.

Clay lands, plowed in the fall are in a fine condition for sowing spring crops without further plowing though a thorough harrowing is beneficial. For planting, they should be thoroughly stirred with a cultivator.—*Western Rural*.

Signs of a Prosperous Farmer.

We clip from an exchange the following appropriate observation on the signs of a successful farmer and we earnestly commend them to the consideration of every thoughtful reader:

When lights are seen burning in his house before the break of day, in winter especially, it shows that the day will never break on the breaking in of the winter adversity.

When you see him drive his work instead of his work driving him, it shows that he will never be driven from good resolutions, and that he will certainly work his way to prosperity.

When he has a house separate from the main building purposely for ashes, and an iron or tin vessel to transport them, it shows that he never built his dwelling for a funeral pyre for his family, and perhaps himself.

When his hog-pegs is boarded outside and in it shows that he is "going the whole hog or none" in keeping plenty inside his house and poverty out.

When his sled is safely housed in summer, and his farming implements covered both winter and summer, it plainly shows that he will have a good house over his head in the summer of early life and the winter of old age.

When his cattle are properly shielded and fed in winter, it evinces that he is acting according to Scripture, which says that "a merciful man is merciful to his beasts."

When he is seen subscribing for a newspaper and paying for it in advance, it shows that he is speaking like a book respecting the latest movement in agriculture, and that he will never get his walking papers to the land of poverty.

SMUT IN WHEAT

—Mr. H. M. Scudder furnishes the Mayville Eagle with the following "sure remedy" for smut:

"In passing through a portion of Mason county, during the summer, the writer of this noticed the ravages that smut has made in the wheat fields. There is an infallible preventive for this, in the application of the following preparation: To every 8 bushels of wheat dissolve one pound of blue stone in three gallons of milk-warm water, spread the seed wheat upon the barn floor and pour, by means of a water-pot, the preparation upon it. Let it remain forty-eight hours—then sow it.

This preparation is a sure remedy for smut. The writer has seen it thoroughly tested. And I can assure the farming population that if they will give it a thorough trial, there will be no complaint of smut.

Washington Territory.

In a letter to the Springfield Republican Mr. Bowles speaks of Washington Territory as follows:

It is not a little singular that only our forty-odd State should bear the name of Washington? That it was left to this day and to this cornermost territory to enroll his name among the stars of the republic's banner? Washington Territory is the upper half of old Oregon, divided by the Columbia river and the forties parallel for the southern boundary, and extending up to the forty-ninth, to which, under the reaction from the uniuersal Polk's "fifty-four forty or eight" pretensions, our northern line was ignorantly limited.

Its population is small, less than twenty thousand, and not likely to grow fast, or make it a State for some years to come, unless the chance, not probable, of rich gold and silver mines within its limits should flood it with rapid immigration. But it holds sure wealth and a large future through its certain immittable forests and its probable immense coal deposits. Of all its surface, west of the Colorado or Nevada mountains, not more than one-eighth is prairie or open land; the rest is covered by a growth of timber, such as, alike in density and in size, no other like space on the earth's surface can boast of. Beyond the mountains to the east, the country partakes of the same characteristics as that below it, hilly, barren, unfruitful, whose chief promises and possibilities are in the cattle and sheep line. Its arable land this side of the mountains, where the forests are cleared or interrupted, is less fertile than that of Oregon and California; but it suffices for its present population, and even admits of considerable exports of grain and meat for the mining populations in British Columbia, and will grow in extent and productivity probably as fast as the necessities of the Territory require.

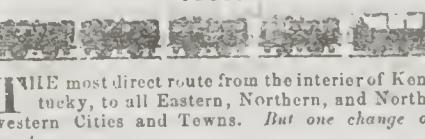
During the month of September, four hundred and fifty post offices were re-opened in the South, and service ordered on fifty post-routes. This number would have been largely increased, but the Department has found a good deal of difficulty in finding persons to act as postmasters who can take the required oath of allegiance to the United States. This oath requires them to declare that they have never participated in, nor sympathized with the rebellion.

Lieut. Cushing who destroyed the Albemarle, will get \$30,000 as his share of the prize money out of that transaction.

Fall Plowing.

Kentucky Central Railroad! SUMMER ARRANGEMENT

1865.



THE most direct route from the interior of Kentucky, to all Eastern, Northern, and Northwestern Cities and Towns. But one change of car.

TWO PASSENGER TRAINS

Leave Lexington, daily, (Sundays excepted) at 5:12 A. M. and 12:30 P. M.

Leave Covington, daily, (Sundays excepted) at 5 A. M. and 1:35 P. M.

TWO PASSENGER TRAINS

Leave Lexington for Nicholasville, daily, (Sundays excepted) at 8 A. M., and 12:35 P. M.

Leave Nicholasville for Lexington, daily, (Sundays excepted) at 11:40 A. M., and 3:45 P. M.

Passengers can leave by the afternoon Train, and arrive at Pittsburg, Cleveland, Chicago, or St. Louis, early the next morning.

LEAVE ARRIVE

Nicholasville, 11:40 A. M. Covington, 6:00 P. M. Lexington, 12:30 P. M. Chicago, 9:00 A. M. Cincinnati, 7:00 P. M. St. Louis, 10:45 A. M.

And at Cincinnati, make connection with the Eastern Express Train at 10 P. M., having time for Supper at Cincinnati.

The Morning Train arrives at Covington at 10:55, giving time for business in Cincinnati, and taking the 2:00 P. M. Train of the I. & C. R. R. for Indianapolis, Lafayette, Chicago, Springfield, Bloomington, Quincy, Kokomo, St. Joseph, and Leavenworth. Baggage checked through. Sleeping Cars by Night Trains.

For through tickets, apply at the offices of the Company at Nicholasville, Lexington, and Paris. H. P. RANSOM, Gen'l Ticket Agent

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ALL operations for the Extraction, Insertion, Regulating, and Preservation of the Teeth performed in a scientific and satisfactory manner.

He would call the particular attention of those wanting artificial Teeth to the different styles which are now being made, and which are giving a perfect satisfaction. He keeps at all times a large assortment from which to select, thereby enabling him to suit each patient with the price, shade and size Teeth which they may require.

All operations performed in the best style, and as moderate as the style of work will admit of.

Gold! Gold!

OLD GOLD of every description bought, for which the highest price is paid in Cash. Frankfort, April 11, 1865.

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All Sure of their Money's Worth. W. Forsyth & Co.

29 & 31 Ann Street, N. Y. (late 42 & 44 Nassau st.) for sale the following Magnificent List of Watches, Chains, Jewelry, Etc., Etc.

—EACH ARTICLE ONE DOLLAR!

And not to be paid for till you know what you are to get.

250 Gold and Silver Watches, from \$15.00 to \$150.00 each.

200 Ladies' Gold Watches, \$35.00 each.

500 Ladies' and Gent's Silver Watches \$15.00 each.

5,000 Vest, Neck and Guard Chains \$5.00 to \$15.00 each.

6,000 Gold Band Bracelets, \$3.00 to \$10.00 each.

6,000 Plain, Chased, and Wedding Rings, \$2.50 to \$5.00 each.

5,000 California Diamond Pins and Rings, \$3.00 to \$6.00 each.

10,000 sets Ladies' Jewelry, \$5.00 to \$15.00 each.

10,000 Gold Pens, Stiver Mounted Holder, \$4.00 to \$5.00 each

10,000 Gold Pens, Silver Cases and Pencils, \$4.00 to \$6.00 each.

Together with Ribbon Slides, Bosom Studs, Seize Buttons, Gold Pencils, Belt Buckles, Brooches, Gold Thimbles, Ear Drops, Children's Loops, Masonic Pins and Rings, Seal Rings, Scarf Pins, Watch Keys. Also a variety of Silver Ware, including Goblets, Cups, Castors, Tea and Table Spoons, from \$15 to \$50.

The articles in this stock are of the neatest and most fashionable styles. Certificates of all the various articles are put in sealed envelopes and mixed, thus giving all a fair chance, and sent by mail, as ordered; and on the receipt of the certificate it is at your option to send ONE DOLLAR and take the article named in it, or not; or any other article in our list of equal value.

Certificates and Premiums.

Single Certificate, 25 cents; five Certificates \$1; eleven, \$2; twenty-five with premium of Gold Pen, \$3; \$7; fifty with premium of Gold Pencil, \$10; one hundred with premium of Silver Watch, \$20; two hundred with premium of Gold Watch, \$50. Certificate money to be enclosed with order.

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June 18-3m.

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Special attention given to the collection of claims. They will, in all cases where it is desired, attend to the unsettled law business of James Harlan, dec'd. Correspondence in reference to that business is equal to any other office in the country.